

## TRYING TO FORCE MEMBERS TO STAY AWAY TO-NIGHT

(Continued From First Page.)

agree with him, it is greatly feared that the few will combine with the solid opposition, and would so alter the plan that it will be unable to command a majority vote on the final roll call. The opposition is not with Mr. Blake in this matter, but may be counted to vote with him in an effort to amend the plan as to release from their pledges those now under promise to vote for it.

### Fire, Health and Police.

A more formidable amendment having a stronger following throughout the Council will be offered by Mr. Umlauf, placing the Fire, Police and Health Departments under the administrative board, and abolishing the separate boards now operating those departments. Many believe that this will eventually result, especially if good men are selected for the first administrative board, and the reform in administration of city affairs is successfully launched. The members of the three boards referred to are not in the Council, and so have only administrative duties to perform, not being open to the objection raised against Council committees, both legislative and administrative. The special committee believed the new board would have all it could do to take over the management and improvement of the streets, bridges, parks, sewers, public buildings, gas works, water works, electric works, cemeteries, markets, almshouses and other activities of the city now supervised by Council committees, and that when its machinery was in full operation it would be time enough to further unify the city's activities by transferring to it the Police and Fire Departments, both of which are regarded as well conducted at present, and in no special need of change save from the general argument that the city's undertakings need unification, departments being operated at present as though they were owned and without any reference to the activities and needs of each other.

### Mills Is With Umlauf.

Mr. Mills, who has come to be recognized as a leader of the opposition by reason of his proposed substitute redistricting ordinance, has announced that he will vote for the administrative board with the Umlauf amendment, but not otherwise. Simplification of the methods of conducting the city's business is the subject in the Council, at least three former committees having before them the subject, while many Councilmen have formed their individual views in the form of resolutions. The present committee authorized February 10, with the benefit of the previous reports, and several tentative efforts at redistricting, and individual plans for a new cabinet and other ways of providing a businesslike body to carry on the details from day to day, has spent nine months in close study of the situation, and is unanimous in its report. The members are Councilmen Gilbert Pollock, chairman, J. Lynch, J. D. P. M. Reade, Aldermen John F. D. C. and Robert Reynolds, and Citizens Messrs. Charles V. Meredith, H. W. Rountree and L. Z. Morris.

### Give Their Reasons.

In transmitting to the Council the administrative board, resolution and the redistricting ordinance, both without weakening amendments, the committee reports that in regard to the plan of redistricting it has with the views reached the conclusion that the City Council, as at present constituted, is unwieldy and more or less inefficient by reason of the size of the two branches, and that there is at present great inequality of representation from the various wards. The government census shows Clay Ward with a population of 22,522; Henry, 14,144; Jefferson, 18,196; Lee, 14,144; Madison, 14,830; Marshall, 18,021; Monroe, 14,370; Washington, 14,370. This inequality is held to be violative of the spirit of representative government, and in express violation of the city charter and of the Code of Ethics. The report states distinctly that the present size of the two legislative bodies is so great as to embarrass and delay the discharge of legislative matters, from which the city and its citizens suffer, as well as the principle of representative government, that each of the subdivisions or wards shall have approximately equal representation is violated.

### Cannot Evade Plain Duty.

The charter expressly requires the equalization of the population of the several wards, and authorizes a diminution in the number of wards. This duty of redistricting, according to the report, "cannot be evaded." The official oaths of the members of the two branches of the City Council, the committee reports that it inserted section five into the redistricting ordinance, reaffirming the obligations assumed at the time of the consolidation of Richmond and Manchester, on advice of the City Attorney, "for the purpose of placing beyond cavil any question as to the effect of the abolition of Washington Ward upon the contract obligations assumed by the city under the consolidation ordinance," the City Attorney having held that the city of Richmond cannot if it would avoid its contract obligations in this regard.

### As to Washington Ward.

The City Attorney also holds, by written opinion rendered to the committee, that the charter of consolidation of Washington Ward with Madison Ward cannot have the effect of discharging the contract obligations of the city, the district formerly the city of Manchester being improved district, with the exception of which all of the improvements guaranteed under the consolidation ordinance are to be fully carried into effect.

### In transmitting the administrative

board resolution to the Council, the committee reports that it reached the conclusion with but little dissent that any form of municipal government which combines administrative duties and powers with legislative duties in the same body is both vicious in itself and liable to abuse in administration, being, in fact, a form of government discredited by the State and Federal Constitutions.

### Report Is Unanimous.

The plan of government recommended unanimously by the special committee has been approved by an almost unanimous vote of the Ordinance, Charter and Reform Committee. It was approved unanimously by the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce and later by an enthusiastic mass-meeting of more than 500 members of the chamber at the Jefferson Auditorium, when a rising vote was taken. It has received the unanimous approval of the board of directors and membership of the Business Men's Club at a mass-meeting, when more than 300 rose to vote for the plan. The Retail Merchants' Association, the Travelers' Protective Association, the United Commercial Travelers, Central Trades and Labor Council, and other bodies have put on it the stamp of their approval. In the months it has been under discussion there has hardly been a word of open opposition. Park keepers and street cleaners "knock" it among their friends, and promise dire things in the next election, but they have been crushed by the answer that such an administrative board as is proposed will demand not a reduction in pay, but efficiency in work.

### Rumors About City Officials.

There have been persistent reports that several department superintendents were using their position to knife the reform in the dark, but no one of them has yet come into the open. City Engineer Bolling, Building Inspector Beck, Chief Health Officer Levy, City Attorney Pollock, Special Accountant Crenshaw, City Clerk August and several other progressive and efficient city officials are supporting the plan as for the best interests of the city. Messrs. Knowles and Davis and Superintendent Cobb of the Street Cleaning Department, claim that they have not had time to read it on account of alleged pressure of city affairs, and in the last case because he is "keeping out of politics." Still there are persistent reports that certain lesser city officials, some of whom hold more or less sinecure jobs, are spending much time in canvassing against the plan. Many of the members of the commercial organizations and many tax payers, have indicated their intention of being at the City Hall to-night. All these things, and most of those active in city politics will be there, and only the final roll call will demonstrate the real strength of the opposing factions.

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## BELASCO BANS MRS. PATTERSON

"Stage Has No Place for Such Women," Producer Declares.

Chicago, Ill., December 3.—David Belasco, the dean of American producers, who is in Chicago to attend the opening of a new production, gave a caustic reply to-day to the plea of Mrs. Gertrude Patterson, recently acquitted of the murder of her husband, after a sensational trial in Denver. Before she had been out of jail an hour, she announced that she would ask David Belasco to put her on the stage.

### "The stage has no place for such women, seeking to make capital out of notoriety and to add to the notoriety which has come to them," said Mr. Belasco. "I would not dream of so ridiculous a move. I do not believe that you expect me to entertain her request seriously. It is to be regretted that such a move occurred to her at this time."

### CORN SHOW AT ATLANTA

Boys From All Over Georgia and Adjoining States Will Attend.

Atlanta, Ga., December 3.—Boys from all over Georgia and several adjoining States have begun to arrive here for the Southern Corn Show, which will be opened at the Auditorium Tuesday next. The show is being given under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, and is a feature of the movement looking for its object greater diversification of crops in this State.

The principal day of the exhibition will be Wednesday, when a parade of 1,200 corn growers, headed by "King Corn," will be followed by speechmaking at the Auditorium. The principal address being delivered by Governor Judson Harmon, of Ohio.

More than 350 boys and girls, members of county corn clubs, will be entertained in private homes during their stay in Atlanta.

### NIGHTMARE BLAMED FOR ATTEMPT TO KILL WIFE

New Haven, Conn., December 3.—James Monahan, the railroad fireman, who cut his wife's throat and then attempted suicide by drawing a razor across his own throat, was pronounced out of danger this morning, while his wife, who is wavering between life and death in an adjoining ward, has forgiven him, after he gave one of the most peculiar excuses ever offered for the attempt of a double tragedy.

"I could never have done such a thing if I had been in possession of my senses," Monahan declared when he recovered consciousness at the hospital. "I had a bad nightmare, and did the whole thing while under its influence."

He asked to be taken on his cot to his wife's side to tell her his explanation, but the surgeons would not permit it because of the serious condition of both. A nurse, however, told the wife her husband's version of the tragedy, and Mrs. Monahan answered: "I believe what he says. Don't punish him. I know he loves me."

### CONDITION IMPROVES

Hugh Jennings Slowly Recovering From His Injuries.

Savannah, Ga., December 3.—The condition of Manager Hugh Jennings, of the Detroit American League baseball team, who, with Father Lynett, was injured in an automobile accident late Friday night, was slightly improved to-night. Father Lynett's condition is not so favorable.

### Maxwell Dies of Injuries.

Savannah, Ga., December 3.—From injuries received November 20 while riding as a mechanic in a racing car in which Driver Jay McNay was killed, H. P. Maxwell, of Jacksonville, Fla., died at a local hospital to-day. Shortly before his death Maxwell told attendants he knew McNay was dead, though efforts had been made to keep him ignorant of that fact.

# SHE WAS SHUT-IN FOR TWELVE YEARS

A St. Louis Lady Tells How Good It Feels to Be Out Again, After Twelve Years of Invalidism.

## CARDUI WORKED WONDERS

"It's good to be out in the pure, fresh air again and walk around like fortunate mortals, without pain or ache, after being a helpless invalid for twelve years," declared Mrs. G. L. Able of St. Louis, Mo., Saturday.

"Imagine the joy of strolling through the parks and hearing the birds sing, of feeling strength return to one's wasted body. And no one is happier than my husband, who broke himself up in business and went into debt frequently to pay the doctors and the drug bills during the long struggle I made to regain health."

Mrs. Able, 34 years old, has fine gray eyes, chestnut brown hair and is a trifle over medium height. Her husband is a traveling salesman.

"Twelve years ago," she said, "while returning from a shopping expedition in Memphis, Tenn., I got wet feet and caught a heavy cold. It settled on my chest at first and then deranged me internally. Soon I was a helpless victim of female trouble."

I had shooting pains over the body at times. On other occasions they affected my chest so terribly that I breathed with exceeding difficulty.

Then the whole lower part of the body, from the hips down, became affected until I could not move my limbs. It was not long before I was bedridden and had to be carried around.

My husband spent thousands of dollars with the medical men, who treated me.

One was a specialist from Canada. They held out little hope, saying my case had gone too far. I underwent seven heroic operations.

After despairing of relief, in my misery I turned to patent medicines. I read every advertisement of proprietary medicines that could be found.

Whenever I heard of anything that had given relief to other women suffering as I was, I tried it. But it was all in vain. I wasted from a woman of 149 pounds to a mere skeleton of 80.

Less than two months ago, helpless in bed, I read an advertisement of CARDUI. It appealed to me and mechanically I determined to try it rather than give up the fight.

My husband had lost all hope, but he went to the drug store and bought a bottle of Cardui just to please me.

The first swallow of Cardui did me good. It warmed me up and stirred me into faint strength.

In a day or so I felt much revived. Everyone around me noticed it. A week had worked wonders and soon I was on my feet, walking short distances.

In a month I was out on the street, getting regular exercise and breathing the pure ozone.

I gained flesh rapidly and now weigh 120 pounds. In my joy of recovery I thought of the thousands of poor women who have known the same suffering as I.

To tell them how to regain health and happiness seemed my duty and pleasure and my husband thought so too.

That is why I volunteered to make a statement of my wonderful recovery from years of invalidism."

(Signed) Mrs. G. L. Able.

The above statement, sworn to before Fred Reimler, Notary Public, City of St. Louis, bears every earmark of absolute, earnest truth and honesty.

For the benefit of the thousands of women who suffer from the many ills that afflict womanhood, Mrs. Able has told this remarkable story of her illness and cure by Cardui, and given permission to publish it, for other women to read.

If you are weak and ailing you will find in Cardui the assistance you need to help you back to strength and health.

Do not doubt that Cardui will help you, as it has helped others. Its pure herbal ingredients, imported in large part direct from abroad, exclusively for this medicine, have a marked tonic effect on the womanly organs, and a building, strengthening influence on the womanly constitution.

Cardui is not for men. It is for women. It is a woman's medicine. It is a woman's medicine like no other that is for sale at the drug store. It is unique.

Try Cardui today, without fail. Your druggist sells it. Buy a bottle from him. You will wish you had tried it sooner.



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### WALKER CAPTURED AGAIN

Escape While Being Taken to Washington for Execution.

Augusta, Ga., December 3.—T. B. Walker, the negro convicted of the murder of Captain E. S. Hollinshead in Wilkes county, and who escaped at Barnett Station last Monday night while being taken to Washington for execution the following day, was captured in Glascock county to-day and is being brought to Augusta.

Walker was captured the day after the murder by Deputy Sheriff Callaway and taken away from him by a mob of lynchers in the town of Washington. The negro escaped from the mob, was later recaptured in Lincoln county, tried and convicted and brought a second time to Augusta for safekeeping pending the date fixed for his execution.

When captured this afternoon he was still wearing the handcuffs with which he was manacled last Monday when he was taken from the jail here.

He asked to be taken on his cot to his wife's side to tell her his explanation, but the surgeons would not permit it because of the serious condition of both. A nurse, however, told the wife her husband's version of the tragedy, and Mrs. Monahan answered: "I believe what he says. Don't punish him. I know he loves me."

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## TRIAL OF PACKERS MAY BE DELAYED

(Continued From First Page.)

with the Standard Oil and other cases, George T. Buckingham and Levy Mayer. The presenting of testimony will take up a great deal of time, and it is expected that the case will not go to the jury for weeks and perhaps months.

Taken chronologically the fight has gone along in this wise:

February 13, 1903, Judge Peter S. Grosscup, at the request of the Federal authorities, issued an injunction that restrained the Chicago packers from entering into a combination. This was the first move of the case against the packers, as government agents had completed it, was called in March, 1905, indictments against four companies and sixteen individual packers were voted by the Federal grand jury, July 1, 1905. In December, the cases were called for trial and were postponed.

In March, 1906, Judge Humphreys sitting in the United States Circuit Court, rendered a decision referred to since as the "packers' immunity bath." The circumstances were these: Soon after the formation of the Department of Commerce and Labor and then Commissioner of Corporations, James Rudolph Garfield, began, not for prosecution, but for the use of the Department of Labor and Commerce, an investigation of the alleged beef trust.

Information desired by the commissioner was given by the packers under promise of Garfield, that they would be immune from prosecution by the government for any violation of the anti-trust laws as they might be revealed in the information. Judge Humphreys held that on this account the packers could not be called upon to answer the charges in the government indictment. Hence the "immunity bath."

In 1905 a new investigation was begun and dropped with no apparent reason. In 1909 still another investigation was begun in Chicago. In March, 1910, the Federal grand jury returned an indictment against the National Packing Company and its subsidiary concerns. A bill in equity was filed asking that the National Packing Company be dissolved.

In June of the same year, Judge Landis squashed the indictment. At this time a new grand jury investigation was ordered. The packers, after a hard fight, were indicted September 12, 1910, and then began another long fight, to prevent the cases from coming to trial. Every legal expedient known to high trained corporation lawyers was resorted to. These attorneys raised a new contention, and one that was extraordinary. They pleaded this:

"That the beef barons could not be indicted, because of the 'immunity bath' granted them by Judge Humphreys. They contended that the packers were permitted by virtue of this 'bath' to go ahead and form a combination, although they did not admit that this had been done—and to whatever they liked with the fresh meat business of the country. The contention was new. The packers asked for the quashing of the indictment.

In March of the present year, Judge Carpenter rendered his decision refusing to quash the indictment, and ordering the indicted packers to trial. They then contended that the packers' counsel sought a further delay by attacking the validity of the criminal section of the Sherman law.

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### GOING TO BUILD?

Communicate with us and we will cheerfully give you the latest ideas in Sanitary Plumbing Fixtures, etc. We carry the largest and most varied stock of PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES.

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held the first Tuesday in April. The Cavanagh bill provides that 500 voters may file a petition with the Secretary of State, proposing the name of a candidate for President of the United States. The name, therefore, goes on the ballot. But any voter can write in the name of another candidate if he chooses. It is provided that the vote for President is simply one of preference, and does not bind the delegates sent to the national convention to vote for the name endorsed by the State. The popular vote doubtless would be followed, however.

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